

REV. JOHN DODWELL, Mgr.

With Strong Staff of Editors and Correspondents.

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THE CITIZEN.

An Independent Weekly
Devoted to the
Interests of
THE HOME, FARM, & SCHOOL.
50 CENTS A YEAR.

VOL. III.

A Family Paper

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1901.

Fifty cents a year.

NO. 26

IDEAS.

Specially contributed to the students of Berea College, Winter Term, 1901.

"Take the ball on the lap," as the children say.

"Strike while the iron's hot," said the blacksmith.

"Make hay while the sun shines," advised the farmer.

"You cannot grind with the water that has passed," rumbled the mill.

It is impossible to make the best of life without the friendship of God.

TAKE NOTICE.

Prof. Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin, widely known as a scholar, a preacher, and an author, is to give three addresses in Berea, speaking to the faculty and Collegiate students at the President's House Saturday night, preaching to students and citizens Sunday night, and giving the College lecture at 2:45 Monday.

Good rooms and board for students can still be found in new College buildings, and with private families. Notwithstanding the great increase of students there are still good boarding places for those who must come a little late.

Rev. Mr. Lodwick, accompanied by Mrs. Lodwick and a Male Quartet, will hold a service of song and praise at the Hart Schoolhouse next Sunday night, at 6 o'clock. People in the Hart district cordially invited.

A CHANGE IN THE CITIZEN.
No doubt our readers notice in this issue a few changes: the Home, School and Farm Departments having been transferred to the second page, last three columns.

We also call your attention to the article in last week's issue of THE CITIZEN under The Shop, entitled "House building," for it is so eminently practical that we repeat it this week, earnestly advising everybody to save it for future reference and use. There will be two more of these articles on "House building." The series of articles now running in The Shop are well worth preserving.

EXTERNAL DISEASES OF THE HOOD AND THEIR TREATMENT.

Commencing with this week and continuing through four numbers we will give under The Farm a series of very valuable papers on the above subject. Every farmer ought to read and preserve these articles.

A number of our friends are owing THE CITIZEN, or will be owing him the first of the year. Please send P. O. order or postage stamps to Rev. Jno. Dodwell, Berea, Ky. Bro. Dodwell is now sick and needs the money.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Berlin, Germany, is to be equipped with a Chicago telephone system which has been under test for fifteen months.

An American engineer has introduced at Alexandria, Egypt, an arrangement of hoisters by means of which 2,120 tons of coal can be unloaded in ten hours, and vessels will save five days out of seven.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Mrs. Jane L. Stanford recently transferred \$30,000,000 in stocks, bonds, and realty to Stanford University.

Andrew Carnegie has tendered to President Roosevelt \$10,000,000 for the endowment of a national university at Washington.

Mint Director Roberts says that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the coinage of the U. S. Mints amounted to 176,999,132 pieces, of the value of \$136,310,781; of this \$99,065,115 was in gold.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Scarlet fever is epidemic at Dry Ridge, three miles north of Williams-town, and the school was closed for an indefinite period. It is reported that A. D. Blaine, the leading physician of the village, is stricken.

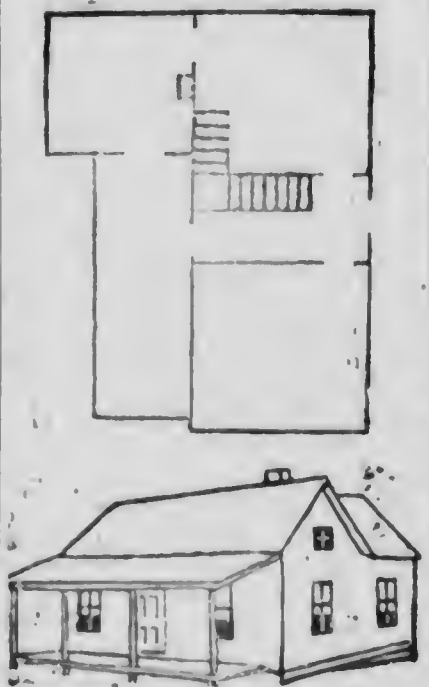
Parties who have been prospecting on Stephens creek, for gold have received a report from the Government expert at Charlotte, S. C., whither they sent samples of ore taken from their prospect hole, which fills them with wild enthusiasm. The expert says the ore will pan out \$21 free gold to the ton and \$38 silver. He further says that should there be a great amount of ore in that section it will prove to be one of the greatest mines in the United States.

THE SHOP.

HOUSE-BUILDING.

To the young carpenter the building of his first house is a serious matter. It certainly does involve many things which are often neglected, and many houses are therefore damp, inconvenient or otherwise undesirable. I propose to give directions to the best of my ability that will enable any young man of average intelligence and mechanical taste to build a house that will be comfortable and convenient.

A house containing a bedroom (14x14 ft.), sitting room (14x14 ft.), and kitchen (12x12 ft.) on the lower floor, a back porch (8x23 ft.), a front porch (8x35 ft.) not shown on floor plan, and attic above, may be built by following the directions contained in this and succeeding papers.



The first thing to be considered is the location of the house. Do not set it anyway or anywhere that is convenient to some particular place, unless the location is a healthy one. Do not build in a hollow, as it will often be impossible to keep away from the moisture, and there is apt to be stagnant water near. A rank growth of weeds and boggy places breed malaria and mosquitoes.

A house in the midst of a grove is apt to be damp. A house built on a side hill should be graded above it, so as to divide the flow of surface water. A house should be placed cornerways to the prevailing winds; and a group of tall trees near the house is apt to cause the chimneys to smoke. A light sandy soil is better than a clay soil or rocky place.

A house upon a rise, the land falling away from it in every direction, is an ideal location generally, unless there are objectionable surroundings.

It is a very bad idea to lay the sills within 8 in. of the ground, as the moisture will cause decay. Stone piers 10 in. or 12 in. square should be used in preference to wooden posts where possible; and at any rate they should be sunk below the frost line in the ground. They should be located carefully at just the right places to support the corners of the sills, and the places where the partitions rest on the sills, about 9 ft. apart under the outside walls. Be sure that the piers are set perfectly square and level with each other on top. We are now ready for the lumber. The bill of which is as follows:

SILLS. Twelve 2x8 in., 14 ft. in length; four 2x8 in., 9 ft.; six 2x8 in., 12 ft.

FLOOR JOISTS. Forty 2x8 in., 14 ft.; twelve 2x8 in., 12 ft.; placed 20 in., to centers; headers for floor joists at stairs 2x1 floor may be cut from ends of the 14-foot floor joists.

RAFTERS. Forty 2x4 in., 12 ft.; eighteen 2x4 in., 10 ft.; two 2x4 in., 16 ft. (valley rafters).

LEDGES AND PLATES. Twelve 2x4 in., 14 ft.; ten 2x4 in., 12 feet.

500 feet of 1x1 in. for bridging, collar beams, etc.

PORCH (BACK). Ten 2x6 in., 12-foot sills and floor joists; five 2x5 in., 8-foot sills and floor joists; seventeen 2x4 in., 12-foot rafters and plates; 200 ft. sheathing for roof; 200 ft. rough flooring or 300 ft. matched boards.

This is the fifth of a series of papers by Mr. Chas. A. King, of Berea College, upon the teaching of mechanics. The next paper will continue the subject of "house-building"—Ed.

It Girdles The Globe.

The fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, as the best in the world extends round the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Felons, Aches, Pains and all Skin Eruptions. Only infallible Pile cure. 25c a box at all drugstores.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

His Life and Work, by the Memorial Publishing Association.

We have made clubbing arrangements with The Chicago Inter Ocean for the sale with that paper and one of one of the best memorial volumes issued, containing the life of our late lamented President, William McKinley.

The writer of the same was a life-long friend of his, a comrade in arms, his associate in Congress, was by his side before he closed his eyes in death, and attended the funeral obsequies at Buffalo, Washington and Canton, Ohio.

The Inter Ocean has secured this work, which makes a good-sized octavo volume, 6 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches, containing nearly 600 pages of matter, and finely illustrated with nearly 200 copper-plate pictures, all printed on the best book paper and bound in a most substantial manner in a finely illustrated embossed cover of cloth.

As stated above, we had several memorial volumes presented to us, and made the selection of this one from the entire list. It is the determination of this paper to give its readers the best the market affords.

We have made arrangements with The Inter Ocean to club the same with our paper, and the volume can be secured by our readers, in addition to the clubbing rate, at the nominal price of 75 cents, and 22 cents additional for postage. The volume will sell in any bookstore readily for \$1.50 a copy.

Send us your order at once, before the edition is exhausted.

NEW LYCEUM COURSE.

That the readers of THE CITIZEN may know that a Lyceum Course is being provided for the people of Berea and vicinity, as in recent years, the names and dates of entertainers are given thus early in the year. It will be observed that four of the five come during the winter term, and the other very early in the spring term. All but one are new to this place; and no apology is needed for opening the course with so charming an entertainer as Mrs. Beecher. Nights have been secured which do not conflict with other important gatherings. It is hoped that our friends will avoid making other appointments for these dates. The following is the schedule:

Sat., Jan. 11—Hon. Wm. H. Sanders.

Mon., Feb. 10—Miss Katharine Eggleston.

Wed., Feb. 26—Keno B. Welbourn.

Sat., Mar. 22—Ralph Parlette.

The first of the above, though not in perfect voice when here before, was adjudged one of the most entertaining readers who ever visited Berea.

The second is recommended as giving a lecture full of grand thoughts and delivered with wonderful eloquence.

The third is a reader who captivates her audiences, wherever she goes.

The fourth has gained a national reputation for his discoveries in wireless telegraphy and his popular illustration of it.

The fifth is a humorist of humorists. His lectures contain nuggets of the solid gold of practical wisdom, but they sparkle with wit and fun and satire.

Single admission to each entertainment 25 cents, season tickets \$1.00. Children under 12 years, 15 cents and 60 cents.

L. V. Dong.

Are You In Doubt

As to the thing to give at Christmas? Then you haven't seen the

Lovely Things

which we have brought to town for

Holiday Buyers.

Whatever your taste or fancy, or whatever the length of your purse, we can meet your needs if you have in mind to give Jewelry.

"The Christmas Turkey"

would be better reconciled to his fate if he knew he was to be dismembered by one of those superb Carvers, and that husband of yours would more fully appreciate the well wishes conveyed in your "Merry Christmas!" Each carving set the best of its kind at the price.

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Optician and Jeweler

Main St. Berea, Ky.

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Salary Yearly.

Men and women of good address (to represent us) to travel appointing agents, others for local work looking after our interests. \$900 salary guaranteed yearly; extra commissions and expenses; rapid advancement; old established house. Good chance for earnest man or woman to secure pleasant, permanent position and liberal income. New brilliant lines. Write at once.

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Repair That Loom!
Homespun is coming into fashion again, and our girls should keep up the art of spinning. Berea College is finding a market for the products of fireside industry which may bring education and comfort to many homes.



We can pay for well-woven linen 40 cents a yard, jeans 60 cents, linsey 50 cents, well-matched bed coverlets \$4 to \$6. Patent dyes not accepted—old-fashioned indigo preferred. For information address, JOSEPHINE A. ROBINSON, Homespun Exchange Berea, Ky.

L. V. Dong.

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ish
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Our offer is one bust portrait free as soon as you trade amount represented on tickets being distributed by our solicitors, who will call for your photographs and get full directions for making the same. Lady, don't fail to ask for coupons upon making each purchase; they cost you nothing.

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I have re-opened the Meat Market on Main Street. Fresh Meats, Dressed Poultry, and Vegetables in Season.
M. B. RAMSEY, Berea, Ky.

Three Years
in Richmond,

And out of all the sets of teeth that have been made at my office, if there is one set or any sets that show any defects, I will make a new set free. We are making the best set of teeth in the world for \$7.50, and if defects show in five years we give you a new set free. This applies to all the teeth I have made or am going to make the best alloy fills in the world at 75 cents.

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Fall and Winter

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Men's and Boys Shoes, Heavy Boots, Booties, Felt and Rubber Boots, Underwear, Neckwear, Socks, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Rain Coats. You will find us complete in STYLE, QUALITY, and PRICE, and will save you money, which is the greatest anticipation of all.

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Mr. Geo. W. Pow is our BERE A AGENT, and has a line of our samples. Goods can be had of him at the same price as charged in Our Store at Richmond.

VERDICT A SURPRISE.

Schley Both Sustained and Condemned by the Court.

DEWEY STANDS BY THE ADMIRAL.

Benham and Ramsey, the Other Members of the Board of Inquiry, See Much to Criticize in the Applicant's Conduct of the Campaign—Synopsis of the Two Reports.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The findings of the naval court of inquiry that inquired into the conduct of Admiral Schley in the Santiago campaign have been made public by Secretary Long. The verdict was a surprise, showing a divided court. There are two reports. Admirals Benham and Ramsey concur in the first, which is signed by Admiral Dewey as a matter of form. Admiral Dewey makes a separate report. The majority report condemns Admiral Schley on 11 points, while Admiral Dewey sustains him in most particulars. It is probable that the friends of Admiral Schley will appeal to Congress or the courts for complete vindication of the hero of Santiago bay. The majority report condemns Admiral Schley on 11 points, while Admiral Dewey sustains him in most particulars. The majority opinion finds, in brief, that Admiral Schley should have proceeded with the utmost dispatch to Cienfuegos and maintained a close blockade; that he should have endeavored to have obtained information of the Spanish squadron there; that he should have proceeded to Santiago with dispatch; that he should not have made the retrograde movement; that he should have obeyed the department's orders; that he should have endeavored to capture the Spanish vessels in Santiago; that he did not do his utmost to destroy the Colon; that he caused the squadron to lose distance in the loop of the Brooklyn; that he thereby caused the Texas to hack; that he did injustice to Hodgson; that his conduct in the campaign was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise; that his official reports on the coal supply were misleading and inaccurate; that his conduct during the battle was self-possessed and that he encouraged in his own person his subordinate officers and men.

Admiral Dewey in his report says that the passage to Cienfuegos was made with all dispatch; that in view of his coal supply the blockade of Cienfuegos was effective; that he allowed the Adula to enter Cienfuegos to get information; that his passage to Santiago was with as much dispatch as possible, keeping the squadron together; that the blockade of Santiago was effective, and, finally, that he was the senior officer off Santiago, in absolute command, and entitled to the credit due for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

Town Burned.
Wayne, W. Va., Dec. 11.—This town, the county seat of Wayne county, was almost wiped out by a fire, which raged for five hours. The loss is about \$25,000, with but little insurance. The following buildings are among those burned: Lon Davis, dry goods; William Booten, dry goods and groceries; Peter Fischback, saddlery and harness; Chapman Fry, dry goods; Addison Napier, livery stable; L. L. Osborne's dwelling and dry goods store and Wesley Ellis' wagon shop. The fire originated in a stable. The town had no fire department and the people were helpless.

Commander Young Relieved.
Havana, Dec. 12.—A rumor current here that Washington authorities had relieved Lieutenant Commander Lucien Young as captain of the port of Havana caused representatives of every shipping interest in the city to send a cablegram to the secretary of the navy protesting against such action. An indignation meeting was held also at which a number of merchants formulated a protest against the removal of Commander Young. Mr. Young refused to discuss the rumor.

Mrs. Bonine a Free Woman.
Washington, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine is a free woman. The jury found her not guilty of the murder of James S. Ayres, Jr., who was found dead from a pistol wound in the Kammere hotel, this city, on May 13 last. Such a conclusion of the trial was generally expected, the popular impression here being that from the evidence submitted the prosecution had failed to prove its case against Mrs. Bonine. The jury was out less than five hours.

Lamp Fell and Exploded.
Logansport, Ind., Dec. 14.—Miss Sarah Gehring was roasted to death and her fostermother, Jennie Dalley, and her uncle, Joseph Dalley, were probably fatally injured in trying to save the young woman's life. A hanging lamp broke from its fastening in the ceiling and fell, striking the young woman upon the head and exploding.

Thunder and Snow.
London, Dec. 10.—There were very severe gales and snowstorms, accompanied by thunder and hail, throughout Great Britain. Much damage is reported as a result. A number of chimneys were blown down and there have been some fatalities. There are six inches of snow in the north of Scotland.

Through a Bridge.
Williamsport, Pa., Dec. 16.—A freight train on the Philadelphia and Erie division of the Pennsylvania railroad went through the bridge spanning Locomotive creek, between this city and Newberry. Three lives were lost. The dead: John Martz, engineer; Frederick Glass, brakeman, and George Hardy, brakeman.

RESCUED FROM DRINK.

HOW DR. BROWN SAVED A VICTIM OF THE LIQUOR HABIT.

Gave Cashier Who Asked For His Aid a Card Appealing to His Friends Not to Invite Him to Drink With Them.

A Cleveland man tells this characteristic story of the late Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, the incident occurring while he was rector of Trinity church in this city. The story was told the narrator by the doctor himself, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

One evening a stranger called at the rectory on Superior street, adjoining the church. He was a well dressed, well appearing man, but evidently in deep trouble.

"Dr. Brown," he said, "I have come to you for advice and assistance. I am a victim of the drink habit. I have an excellent position—I am cashier of a wealthy corporation—and I know that I cannot retain it unless I reform. I want you to draw up a pledge for me—make it as strong as you can, please—and I will sign it, and you will witness it."

Dr. Brown leaned back and looked at the man.

"How long have you been drinking to excess?" he asked.

The man told him it was for five or six years, ever since he had obtained his present position. He only drank when he was with his friends. He did not drink at any other time. When he was with his friends, he would overstep himself and drink to excess. Often he did not go on a spree for a whole month, but the attacks were growing more and more frequent. He seemed to be losing his will power.

"My friend," said the doctor, "you do not need a pledge. I see in you the victim of good companionship. You are far from being an ordinary drunkard. If you signed a temperance pledge and broke it—as you would undoubtedly do—it would still further degrade you in your own eyes. I do not advise the pledge."

The man looked dumfounded.

"But what am I to do?" he gasped.

The doctor drew a card from his desk and rapidly wrote a few lines.

"There," he said, "read that."

This is what the man read:

To My Friends—I find that I am becoming a victim of the liquor habit. If I do not quit, I am sure to lose my position and ruin myself. For God's sake don't ask me to drink with you.

"There," said Dr. Brown, "sign that, and I will sign it as a witness. All I ask of you is to show the card when temptation is at your elbow. If you fall, come here and tell me about it. There! Good night."

It was a full month before he returned, worried and dejected.

"I expected you long before this," said the doctor. "Tell me about it. Did you show the card?"

"Yes," replied the man. "The first time was the very next night after I called on you. A good friend of mine, a railroad man, came into the office, and after I had checked up his accounts he said, 'Come, Charlie; let us go over to the oyster house and have a drink.' Well, sir, I was reaching for my hat when I remembered the card. I took it out and handed it to him. I thought he would never finish reading it. He looked at me, and he looked at the card, and then he slowly put his arms down on the counter and said, 'Charlie, I would sooner cut that hand off than ask you to drink again.' Well, sir, I showed that card several times after that, and every blessed man that I showed it to took it seriously. Sometimes they said, 'All right, old boy; sometimes they laid it down without a word. And then—it was last night—I forgot about it, and here I am.'"

"You are doing well," said the doctor. "Have courage and try and make the interval a little longer next time."

It was three months before the man came back. The next time it was six months.

"And now," said the doctor to the narrator, "it is nearly two years since his last call, and I have reason to believe that he will not find it necessary to come to me again. So you see I was quite right. It was not a pledge that he needed."

Where Crime Begins.

An English prison chaplain has made the statement that in all cases of children convicted of crime the root of the evil is found at home. Long ago Victor Hugo wrote that "nine-tenths of the crime in France is due to neglected childhood." The whole business of the liquor traffic depends upon the men and women who drink, and we know that were drinking stopped crime would be reduced to a minimum. The hope of the world's redemption is with the children, and who shall save the children if not the mothers—the organized motherhood of the temperance reform?—Union Signal.

Drunkennes in London.

London has sixty miles of saloons, and every week 3,000 are convicted of drunkenness. There are in London 60,000 people who have utterly abandoned themselves to drink, and 10,000 of these are under sixteen years of age.

The C. T. A. U. is Growing.

The membership of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was given at its recent Hartford convention as 88,441. There are 970 local unions. The increase during the past year was 93 unions and 4,100 members.

What Franklin Said.

Temperance puts wood on the fire, meat in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the back and vigor in the body.—Benjamin Franklin.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations. Freedom has its limitations.—Bishop James A. McPaul, Roman Catholic, Trenton, N. J.

The World's Forum.
All the great problems of the world must be solved within the home circle.—Rev. Mary T. Whitney, Unitarian, Boston.

The Sign of Nobility.
A man's attitude toward woman determines his rank in the scale of nobility.—Rev. Dr. Charles W. Jefferson, Congregationalist, New York.

Worthless Wealth.
Wealth is only a symbol of comfort and happiness, and when it fails to bring these it is a worthless thing.—Rev. Louis Albert Banks, Methodist, New York.

Death the Leveler.
In the presence of the dread messenger, how small are all the trappings of wealth and distinction of rank and power.—Rev. C. E. Manchester, Methodist, Canton, O.

Not a Dumping Ground.
Anarchy must be stamped out of this country. This is the land of the free, but not the harbor of the assassin or the fanatic.—Rev. Hugh H. Ward, Roman Catholic, Brooklyn.

Stringent Measures.
The pulpit, press and bar should unite in a persistent effort to make this country so hot against anarchy that an anarchist cannot live beneath its flag.—Rev. J. C. Youker, Methodist, Chicago.

Impotent.
Anarchy may shake its shriveling fist in the face of law and order, but it will accomplish no more than if it shook its puny hand at the solar system.—Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, Presbyterian, New York.

Poor Though Rich.
Many a man has made a million dollars and still been a failure. He only is truly rich who enriches mankind. Character is the basis of all permanent promotion.—Rev. J. T. M. Johnson, Baptist, St. Louis.

Cannot Escape Religion.
The man who denounces Christianity and the church is not free from them, but in every bitter word he betrays the fact that they influence, hamper and hold him.—Rev. E. Bradford Leavitt, Unitarian, San Francisco.

Two Hours For God.
There are 168 hours in the week, and we are asked to give one or, at most, two of them to God's worship. Is that too much to ask when all our hours are strictly God's?—Rev. John Price, Roman Catholic, Pittsburgh.

Human, Yet Divine.
Since the church is made of man it is necessarily imperfect. But the fact that it has been able to confer heavenly blessings upon the world shows that it has in itself something of the divine.—Rev. Bruce Brown, Christian Church, Denver.

Education Needed.
We cannot have freedom in a republic without its responsibilities. We believe that there is a better way. Our system of public education needs to be an education to touch the perverted minds of those who reach our shores.—Bishop Henry C. Potter, Episcopalian, New York.

Divine Discernment.
In this country alone the poor man has exceptional privileges and opportunities. He is filled with a divine discontent which forever seeks a higher level, and his happiness lies in his dreams and the possibility of realizing them.—Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth, Congregationalist, New York.

The Meaning of Suicide.
A people or nation can receive no other condemnation so severe as a large percentage of suicides. For unless the vast and overwhelming majority finds life good something is wrong—society is sinful—there is deep unrighteousness somewhere.—Rev. David Utter, Unitarian, Denver.

Trust in God's Word.
Do not let any opponent of simple faith in the affirmations of holy Scripture disturb your peace by expressing doubts on the reliability of the Bible. Take it as it comes to you. Trust its teachings. Turn a deaf ear to all who would defame its integrity and trustworthiness.—Rev. John L. Withrow, Presbyterian, Boston.

Love Self in God and Duty.
Self must become subordinate to God. The individual must lose sight of his own being and so clothe himself with the spirit of God as to become a unit with the spirit of prophet and sage. What matters it whether future generations learn that one has lived? The individual must sink all vainglorious ambition—sink it out of sight and think only of what his duty here on earth should be.—Rev. Dr. Ehrenreich, Hebrew, Philadelphia.

Our Social Life Needs Christ.
There is but little religion in the social world. Good is hardly recognized. Christians seem to be ashamed of their professions in society. Jesus Christ is rarely ever the topic of conversation. You do not know who are professors of religion when you get into the social whirl. Christians are not now known by their walk and conversation. Gossip, card playing, theater going and drinking largely make up the social life today.—Rev. A. K. Holderby, Moore Memorial Church, Atlanta.

Anarchy's Three Factors.
There are three great factors through which anarchy has come forward. First, there is an indifference to the sanctity of the law, and it is widespread. The second factor is our own selfish disregard for the welfare of others of the state. The people are indifferent, and the people are not organized for good enterprise. The third factor is the selfish neglect of the churches to carry the cross and discharge its service.—Rev. Dr. Howard A. Johnston, Presbyterian, New York.

THE HOME.

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

By Elizabeth Robinson Scott

What are men and women put into this world for? If we come to the final result, it is to perpetuate the race, to leave behind them those who can carry on the work of the world when they are obliged to lay it down. The occupation, then, that nature has designed for women is to be the mothers of the race. It is true that not every woman attains to this high destiny, but that does not alter the fact that it is the natural lot of the sex.

Should not this be taken into consideration in the education of girls?

The home and the family are the unit in the nation. The wife and mother is the foundation of the home; without her its existence is impossible. Whatever system of education is proposed for girls, this central fact must be taken into consideration. They should be trained first to be homemakers. They should learn first how to tend and care for the children that may come to them, so that the race may increase in strength and vigor of body, in power of intellect, and in righteousness of soul with each succeeding generation.

Men and women each have their part in this perpetuation of the race, equally important but different. It seems only common sense to say that their education for it should also be different. Each may be on the broadest possible lines, but it should be adapted to the end in view. The man's part is to provide and maintain the home; the woman's part is to care for it and the children in it, who are the hope of the future.

How many women are there who know how to do this in the best possible way when they marry? How many would thankfully exchange some of their so-called education for the knowledge that would enable them to prepare for the advent of their first baby, and feed it after it comes, if artificial feeding is necessary? Again and again it has been said to me by young prospective mothers, "I know nothing about babies." I have often felt tempted to answer, "The more shame for your mother, who permitted you to marry with no knowledge of your natural duties." It does not come by nature, and it should be as carefully and thoroughly taught as any other of them.

This opens up the whole science of nutrition, which is as fascinating as botany. The study may begin with the first need of man—the infant's food. What diet the nursing mother requires to enable her to nourish her child in the best way. If nature's food fails, what is the best artificial food and how it should be prepared. In what way cow's milk differs from mother's milk, and how it should be treated to diminish the difference as far as possible. If this knowledge were universal there would be fewer patent foods sold, none of which are so advantageous to a baby's growth as cow's milk properly prepared. There would be fewer cases of rickets and stunted growth among children, and a smaller number of deaths from marasmus and malnutrition.

The women who never become mothers would not be injured by having this training for a possible future added to whatever culture they may have received in youth. There are few who at some time or other do not have to take care of children and manage a house, for others if not for themselves.—*The American Mother.*

Blown To Atoms.

The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure Constipation and Sick Headache. Only 25c at all drugstores.

A Good Cough Medicine.

[From The Gazette, Townsville, Australia.]

I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it.—W. C. WOCKNER. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefitted, as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by S. E. Welsh, Jr.

THE SCHOOL.

THE CLOSING UP OF A FREE SCHOOL.

Words to the Teacher, by President Frost.

You are just closing up your term of teaching. I hope it has been a pleasant one, and, while you are glad to come to the end, you are a little bit sorry, too, that it is all over, and look back with an affectionate look at the schoolhouse where you and your pupils have spent so many hours together.

But as you turn away from the schoolhouse you must remember that the matter is not all finished yet. You will be pretty sure to remember that the Commonwealth of Kentucky has not yet paid you your last "draw," so the business cannot be closed up just now. And besides this, while you have taught the required number of days, you still owe something out of friendship and good will to the children and young people of your district. If you are a true teacher you have not worked for the money only, but with a real desire to be their friend and to do them good. You hope they will remember you and be glad to say in future years "He (or she) was my teacher."

Now what can you do for your pupils after the close of school? I hope you have spoken to each one some farewell words of encouragement and advice. I hope you have taken some thought of them and done a little towards making the long winter evenings that are coming pleasant and profitable for them.

Some of the older scholars you will advise to go away to school this winter. You know it takes a good deal of nerve and courage to start off, but they will be glad forever after if they make the effort.

Those who are not going away to school this winter should every one of them have some definite work laid out by their teacher, so that they can carry on the process of studying and improving at home. Can you not plan with one scholar that he shall read through his geography at home this winter from beginning to end? With another, to do some work in history? With another, that he shall do certain examples in arithmetic, so as to keep his mind bright and be ready to begin at the place where he left off or a little ahead when school begins next year?

One of the weakest points with all our pupils is that they do not learn to read or love reading. Nobody can read unless he reads easily and with pleasure. It is sad to say that many of our pupils learn how to read their readers in school and then go home and forget all about it. They have no books, they take no newspapers and they get no practical benefit from the training in reading which they have had at school. Every teacher should see to it that his pupils learn to love reading. I hope many of you have induced the parents of your pupils to subscribe for *The Citizen*, or some other good paper, so they will have something new coming into the house every week during the long winter. I know many teachers who make presents of small books to their scholars when school is over. It is a beautiful custom. A teacher can well afford to spend a few dollars in this way, and thus make an impression on the children which will do them good all their lives.

Carry away with you a list of all your pupils and by and by write letters to some of them—keep watch of them; let them know that you are watching them and expecting them to become good men and women.

THE FARM.

Edited by S. C. MANN, Professor of Horticulture, Berea College.

EXTERNAL DISEASES OF THE HOG. AND THEIR TREATMENT.

By Wm. Belshaw, Seneca, Kas.

After several years' study of the different diseases of hogs and the treatment of the same, I find that the most destructive diseases as well as those that prevent the rapid development of hogs exist upon the skin. These do an immense damage when measured by dollars and cents, but they are within easy reach, and the treatment costs little in labor and money.

I have seen six more or less virulent diseases of the skin, and one visible parasite, namely, lice. I place them in the order I wish to discuss them: Lice, itch, mange, swine fever, neck disease, smallpox, eating sore, inflammatory rheumatism, although an internal disease, submits to external treatment.

Lice. Hogs have a few lice are in danger of having countless numbers; also in danger of inoculation with any disease that may happen to be in the herd, disease being sometimes spread by these parasites in that way. Lice keep hogs restless and unthrifty in proportion to the number upon them.

Groom of almost any kind will destroy them; fresh, salty, or rancid lard. Coal oil will destroy them, but seriously injure the skin of some hogs. I have found the best way to use coal-oil is to pour one pint in a bucket of water; throw water and oil together on the hogs with a dipper or can, the water spreading the oil thinly over them. Should any hog try hard to get away from a second dose, that hog has been injured by the oil, and to compel him to submit again is injurious. Inside the ears will have to be swabbed to kill the lice that hide there. Strong soapuds will destroy both lice and nits, and has an advantage over oil because it can be thrown with a spray pump. Soapuds has one disadvantage, too, by making them susceptible to colds. One remedy I have found for lice that has none of the bad features is insect powder. The next time I go into a large herd affected with lice I shall try and get one of the large-sized powder bellows to distribute the powder. Any method that may be used will have to be repeated to kill those lice that may happen to be upon the ground, in bedding, or escaping the first treatment.

Itch. This is undoubtedly caused by a parasite too small to be seen by the naked eye. Hogs affected with it will be continually rubbing themselves against fences, stumps, or stones, often to such an extent as to rub the hair off and make ugly sores, and will not thrive, getting very little rest. They will rub with lice, but much more with itch.

Treatment is the same as I have already given for lice, with strong soapuds or coal-oil; but I have never had an opportunity to use insect powder.

Mange. Mange and itch have been mentioned by some writers as being the same, but they are distinct. Mange is the commonest of all diseases, hogs entirely free from it being a rare exception. The symptoms are glazed spots upon the skin, a warty appearance, or look of old, cracked leather. Mange may be called a parasite; if so it is a gelatinous one, and sticks like glue to different spots more or less all over the skin. It contracts the skin and holds with a vice-like grip. "Hide-bound" is applicable to it. It does not affect the animal all over alike; so the hog grows where it is least and remains stationary where it is thickest, making a deformed, rough-looking hog.—*Report of Kansas State Board of Agriculture.*

(To be continued.)

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THE MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY
A. G. NORMAN & CO.,
INCORPORATED, Dec. 19.

CATTLE—Common.....	\$1.80	@	\$2.90
Butchers.....	4.10	@	4.75
Shippers.....	4.80	@	5.65
CALVES—Choice.....	4.00	@	4.50
Large Common.....	3.00	@	3.50
HOGS—Common.....	4.00	@	5.75
Fair, good light.....	5.10	@	5.35
Packing.....	5.80	@	6.00
SHEEP—Good to choice.....	2.40	@	3.00
Common to fair.....	1.25	@	2.25
LAMBS—Good to choice.....	4.00	@	4.60
Common to fair.....	3.25	@	3.85

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	81	@	
COAL—No. 2 mixed New	65	@	67
OATS—No. 2.....	46	@	46
RYE—No. 2.....	62	@	63
FLOUR—Winter patent.....	3.50	@	3.80
" " fancy.....	3.25	@	3.35
" " Family.....	2.65	@	2.95
MILL FEED.....	21.00	@	24.00
HAY—No. 1 Timothy.....	13.00	@	13.25
" No. 2.....	10.50	@	11.00
" No. 1 Clover.....	9.50	@	10.00
" No. 2.....	7.50	@	8.00

SPRINGERS per Do.....	7	@	
Heavy hens.....	54	@	
Roosters.....	3	@	
Turkey hens.....	7	@	
Spring Turkeys.....	74	@	
Ducks.....	8	@	
Eggs—Fresh near by.....	22	@	
" " Goose.....		@	

HIDES—Wet salted.....	74	@	84
" " No. 1 dry salt.....	9	@	10
" " Bull.....	64	@	74
" " Sheep skins.....	40	@	50

TALLOW—Prime city.....	54	@	
" " Country.....	44	@	54

WOOL—Unwashed.....	15	@	17
medium combing.....	21	@	22
Washed long.....	22	@	25
Tub washed.....	22	@	25

FEATHERS—			
Geese, new nearly white	38	@	44
" " gray to average.....	28	@	35
Duck, colored to white.....	18	@	18
Chicken, white no quills.....	12	@	15
Turkey, body dry.....			

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, DEC. 22.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. xlv, 13-27. Memory Verses, 13-15—Golden Text, Ex. xlv, 1—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1901, by American Press Association.]
13, 14. "Fear ye not. Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord which He will show to you today. The Lord shall fight for you, and ye shall hold your peace." We are given the choice of a Christmas lesson from Isa. 1, 1-7, but as the burden of that lesson is Israel's deliverance and future glory with but two or three sentences referring to His coming in humiliation, and the lesson in Exodus is concerning a great deliverance by the same Lord, who was afterward born in Bethlehem, the Child born, the Son given, whose goings forth have been from of old, from the days of eternity (Mic. v, 2, margin), we have chosen the regular lesson, calling the attention of those who prefer the Isaiah lesson, to the throne of David (verse 7), which, according to Isaiah, the Son of Mary is yet to fill when He shall reign over the same Israel, whose great deliverance is recorded in our Exodus lesson (Luke i, 32, 33). According to Isaiah, it is the seal of the Lord of Hosts that shall bring the kingdom, not any power or wisdom of man, and it is the seal of the same Lord which we are to consider in our lesson today. On the great Passover night of the last lesson everything came to pass just as the Lord had said. Just 430 years after the first promise to Abraham in 17 for the 30 years probably cover the tarrying at Haran and the 25 years in Canaan before Isaac was born (Gen. xii, 4; xiii, xxi, 5), Isaac came out of Egypt by the strength of the hand of the Lord (Ex. xlii, 8, 9, 14, 15, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). "He brought them forth also with silver and gold, and there was not one feeble person among their tribes (Ex. i, 11, 12). They took the bones of Joseph with them, and the Lord Himself led them by day in a pillar of cloud and by night in a pillar of fire, which He never took from them (Ex. xiii, 21-22). As soon as they were gone from Egypt the heart of Pharaoh became more hardened, and he followed after them with all his chariots, and our lesson opens with Israel by the Red sea and the hosts of Pharaoh behind them and escape seemingly impossible. They cry to Moses, and these first two verses of our lesson give us Moses' reply to them. God leads His people into difficulties in order to show His mighty power on their behalf.

15, 16. "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." In connection with the Lord fighting for Israel see Deut. ix, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). "He brought them forth also with silver and gold, and there was not one feeble person among their tribes (Ex. i, 11, 12). They took the bones of Joseph with them, and the Lord Himself led them by day in a pillar of cloud and by night in a pillar of fire, which He never took from them (Ex. xiii, 21-22). As soon as they were gone from Egypt the heart of Pharaoh became more hardened, and he followed after them with all his chariots, and our lesson opens with Israel by the Red sea and the hosts of Pharaoh behind them and escape seemingly impossible. They cry to Moses, and these first two verses of our lesson give us Moses' reply to them. God leads His people into difficulties in order to show His mighty power on their behalf.

17, 18. "The Egyptians shall know that I am the Lord when I have gotten Me honor upon Pharaoh, upon his chariots and upon his horsemen." So it shall turn out that all the opposition of the adversary, whether manifest in Pharaoh, or Sennacherib, or the antichrist of the last days, or Cain, or Satan himself, shall somehow bring glory to God in their overthrow. He will be exalted through all and in spite of all circumstances. Them that honor Him He will honor, while they that despise Him shall be lightly esteemed (Isa. li, 30), though He will be glorified in their overthrow. Faithful witnesses are unto God a sweet savor of Christ in them that are saved and in them that perish (1 Cor. ii, 15).

19, 20. "The angel of God, which went before the camp of Israel, removed and went behind them." He made the pillar in which He went before them to be darkness to the Egyptians, but light to Israel all the night, so He was their shield, as He said to Abram, "I am thy shield," and as the Spirit wrote through the psalmist, "The Lord God is a sun and shield" (Gen. xv, 1; Ps. lxxv, 11, 21, 22). "The Lord caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind all that night and made the sea dry land, and the waters were divided." So the waters were a wall unto Israel on their right hand and on their left, not as at Jordan, where they were piled up as a wall on the right hand and ran away to the Dead sea on the left, leaving the bed of the river dry, but in either case what a wondrous thing—the waters of the river and of the sea standing as a wall for hours by His mighty power.

23, 25. "Let us flee from the face of Israel, for the Lord fighteth for them against the Egyptians." Thus said the Egyptians when in the morning watch their chariot wheels came off as they followed Israel into the midst of the sea. 26, 28. "The Lord overthrew the Egyptians in the midst of the sea." They remained not so much as one of them. It was "in the morning watch" or "when the morning appeared" (verses 24, 27) and points onward to another deliverance of which it is written, "God shall help her when the morning appeareth" (Ps. xli, 5, margin). The upright shall have dominion in the morning. Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning; therefore we wait for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning (Ps. lxx, 14; xxx, 5; cxxx, 6). Daniel came out of the lions' den victoriously, and his enemies were cast in and perished in the morning (Dan. vi, 19-24). It was in the morning watch, after the disciples had been toiling against wind and waves all the night, that Jesus came to them (Mark vi, 48), and He will come again in the morning. Vengeance upon His enemies and deliverance for His people are often associated as in Isa. xxiv, 8; xxxv, 4; lxxiii, 4, and the firstalleluia in Scripture is found in just that association in Ps. cly, 34, 35. Thus the Lord saved Israel that day out of the hand of the Egyptians, and Israel saw that great work which the Lord did upon the Egyptians, and the people feared the Lord and believed the Lord and His servant Moses (verse 30, 31).

How to Cook Rice, Mexican Style.

Wash one large cupful of rice and spread it out on a dish until thoroughly dry. Put a scant tablespoonful of good lard in a frying pan and let it heat. Add the dry rice and stir constantly until the rice becomes opaque, but not brown. Each grain will then be separate. Have ready two-thirds of a cupful of tomato rubbed smooth, a small onion and a sprig of parsley chopped fine and a small tlg of garlic if desired. Add these to the rice and stir it thoroughly over a low fire. Add two cupfuls of either soup stock or water and season with salt. On top of the rice lay a large green chili pepper from which the veins and the seeds have been carefully removed. Cover the dish and allow to simmer gently for 35 or 40 minutes. If the rice is found to be uncooked, add a little hot water and continue the cooking, but do not stir the mixture.

Edward Blake: College Student.

By Charles M. Sheldon.
Author of "In His Steps," "Mission Kiva," "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," etc., Copyright, 1900, in U. S. A., by Advance Publishing Co., Chicago.

"I believe uncle will come on this winter. He needs this climate. He is out of business and always liked a farm. Mother, let's write and urge him to come. Freedom ought to have a chance. She is out of high school and could enter the college in good shape. Don't you want to go, Freedom?"

"Of course I do!" exclaimed Freedom impulsively. And then she paused and after a moment went into the pantry to hide her emotions.

"I tell you, mother," said Edward in a low tone, "I wanted to kick myself out in the barn this afternoon when I waked up all of a sudden and realized that I had been a hog all along about wanting to go to college myself and had never given Freedom a thought."

"Oh, no, Edward! You don't need to call yourself."

"But I do, mother, and I want you to help me now to plan it so Freedom can go. She has worked here in the kitchen faithfully a long time. She has scholarly tastes, and they ought to be gratified."

The mother was silent. Freedom came out of the pantry, and her brother went over to her and said: "Freedom, tell the truth now. Didn't you cry when I started off to college last September?"

"Of course I did!" exclaimed Freedom. "How much of it was on my account?" asked Edward somewhat bluntly.

"A good deal of it," persisted Freedom, while her face reddened under her brother's close look.

"You're too truthful to be able to hide it," he laughed. "You know you wanted to go to college yourself."

"I won't deny it," confessed Freedom humbly.

"Well, now it's your turn, and you've got to go," said Edward. And in spite of his sister's protests and his mother's misgivings he saw down that very evening and wrote the uncle who had hinted in a previous letter about coming to them urging him to come and giving as one of the reasons why he wanted him to come the opportunity it would give Freedom to go to college.

The result of this was that, almost before Freedom knew it, she was preparing herself to go to Hope college in time to begin with the second term. It was late, but she was well fitted for the year's work and could enter them under certain agreed conditions. The uncle and aunt came on in January, and to Edward's delight his aunt proved a very ready and helpful partner with his mother in the daily work, while his uncle rapidly regained his health and in a few weeks was ready to enter an agreement with Edward looking toward a permanent interest in the farm as part owner and manager of it.

Matters were in this condition at the close of the following summer, when Edward Blake had another experience which was almost as unexpected to him as the proposal for a college course had been to Freedom.

She had come home for the summer with glowing accounts of her experience and enthusiastic recitals of events in the college life. The summer itself had been fairly prosperous, and Edward had taken genuine delight in knowing that all the expenses of his sister's college life had been met from the sale of grain and produce. There had not been a moment that his mother or uncle could discover when he had reverted in his own mind to the giving up of his own ambitions as a student. The uncle as he worked with the nephew about the farm had once or twice surprised the boy into a confession of his regret that the college doors were shut to him, but it was not a subject of discussion between them nor even of casual conversation.

So it came as a genuine surprise to Edward one evening late in August, when the work was all done and the family was seated together in the dining room of the farmhouse, and his uncle suddenly said, just after some remark Freedom had made about her college experience:

"What's the reason, Edward, that you can't enter college this fall?"

"Enter college?" exclaimed Edward, looking up in astonishment from a book.

"Yes; why not? I'm able to manage the farm this winter."

"But Freedom is planning to go back," stammered Edward.

"Not without you," spoke up Freedom, who was on the other side of the table.

Edward Blake looked from his sister to his uncle and then at his mother and aunt and was struck with a conscious look of conspiracy on all four faces.

"You've been working up this idea," he said suddenly.

"You're right, my boy. That's just what we have been doing. Now, you listen to me as I make the thing clear." And his uncle went on to show how for some time he had been planning to arrange matters so that both Freedom and Edward could begin the year at Hope college together.

The result of that evening's talk was that Edward Blake began his preparations for college again, very much to his own astonishment, but with an unconcealed pleasure that his old ambitions were again to have an opportunity.



"What's the reason, Edward, that you can't enter college this fall?"

ty. When three weeks later he and Freedom went down to the station together and bought their tickets for Raynor, he could hardly realize that he was on his way over the same road to begin a life that a year before had seemed to be made impossible by the tragic event that had greeted him on the college grounds.

They were two days ahead of the date of opening the college, and brother and sister walked up the hill together. When the baggage came up a little later, Edward helped Freedom with hers and then went over to the old dormitory, Rankin hall. He had not been able to make any arrangements for a room, and the college was full to overflowing, so that he expected to have some difficulty in finding a place.

There were a few new students around the building, and Edward as he walked into the hall thought of Willis Preston. He had not heard anything of him except what Freedom had said occasionally, and she did not know whether he was coming back for his junior year. Edward had promptly returned the money Preston had lent him at the time of his father's death. Preston had acknowledged the letter in a brief note, and that was all.

So Edward went on up two flights and knocked at the door of the room which he remembered Preston had said was his at the time.

"Come in!" exclaimed a voice that sounded as if it was muffled.

Edward went in and saw Preston with his head down in the bottom of a trunk.

"I'm trying to get these hammock sticks out," said the muffled voice. "Now that I'm a junior—through a dispensation of Providence that I don't understand, for it's a wonder to me how the professors ever managed to pass me along—I'm going to try to be comfortable a part of the time if I can. I understand from the seniors that every effort will be made by the college this year to make things easy for the juniors, but—"

At this moment the sticks that he was tugging at came loose, and the head came out of the trunk with a bound. He lost his balance and fell over backward, dragging out a part of the hammock, together with a miscellaneous collection of clothing, books, knickknacks of various sorts, including a tennis racket, some balls and a pair of boxing gloves.

Edward could not help laughing, although it was a rare habit with him. Preston sat on the floor and rubbed his head, which had struck the cover of the trunk. But the minute he recognized Blake he got up on his feet at once and went over and shook hands heartily.

"Well, well! So you've come back?" he asked, with just a touch of seriousness that reminded them both of the events of a year before.

"Yes, and you're the only person I know here, so I just came up to see you."

"Glad to see you. Of course, seeing I'm a junior and you are still a freshman, I suppose we won't quarrel?"

"We didn't quarrel any before," said Edward, with a grave smile. "You were very kind, and I haven't forgotten it."

"Don't mention it," said Willis as he began picking up the things on the floor and throwing them carelessly into the trunk. "It's a habit of mine that I can't help. Anything I can do for you? And if so why not?"

"I don't know," said Edward, hesitating. "I haven't found a room yet. Do you know where I can get one?"

"Rooms are scarce," said Preston, sitting on the edge of his trunk at the imminent risk of falling into it. "There is a great untamed lot of freshmen coming in, and they're—excuse me, I forgot you are one of them. But hold on a minute. What do you say to rooming with me?"

"Rooming with you?" exclaimed Edward in astonishment. He sat staring at the easy going, good natured fellow on the edge of the trunk. He was one of a type of college men as far removed as possible from Edward Blake's idea of what a college man ought to be. He was apparently in easy circum-

stances financially. He was going through college as if it were more or less of a good joke. He was careless in his habits, and while perhaps not fast in the worst sense of the word he was perhaps far from what he ought to be in many ways that were already to Edward Blake almost established rules of daily life.

"Yes; why not? I need a guardian. You can see that plain enough. Now, you're two years older than I am and—"

"I don't think I would undertake the task of being your guardian," interrupted Blake, with a smile that was almost grim.

"Well, it wouldn't be fair to tax your nervous system too severely at the start, I'll allow," replied Preston soberly.

"But honest, now, I'm in earnest about the room. If you want to come in here you're welcome, if you think you can stand it. If you'll make the beds and sweep out and build the fires and bring up the coal and black the shoes and mend broken windows and repair the furniture, I'll do the rest and call it square."

Edward Blake smiled, and Willis Preston grinned good naturedly at him. Then they sat and talked the matter over soberly, and the result was that Edward finally agreed to come in and room with Willis on conditions to which both agreed in the matter of division of labor, Blake's share of expense for the furnishing, and so forth. There were grave objections still in Edward Blake's mind over the final arrangements which made him a roommate of Preston, but he began his college life with great interest in everything, and not the least interesting of his experiences were those he began to have with his new roommate.

But after a month of the year was gone he was seriously confronted with the financial problem of his school life.

The farm had yielded sufficient to start Freedom and himself fairly well on the term, but the uncle at home did not understand the situation as well as he ought, and Edward, while planning liberally as possible for his sister, silently accepted a smaller sum for his own share of expenses than he really needed. After paying for his part of the furnished room with Preston, settling his matriculation fee, buying a number of expensive books and paying for a month's board at the club he woke up one day to the fact that he was practically at the end of his resources. His uncle had written of certain purchases of stock necessary that had taken all the ready cash at home. Edward had replied that he would look after himself and that the folks at home need not worry about him. But as he wrote the letter he had no plan in view and no work of any definite kind that he was sure would bring in his needed expenses. He had reckoned on about \$1 a week as the lowest sum that would carry him through. If he could get that much on some regular job and then add to it by picking up other work in various ways, he thought he could make his way. But how to get any regular work was the question.

He sat in the room one morning when Preston was out seriously considering his prospects and resolved to start out after dinner after anything he could find, when Thad Rankin came in.

Rankin roomed just across the hall, and Edward had not exchanged a dozen words with him since coming back. He asked Rankin to take a chair and wondered what he had called to see him for.

"Might as well come to business at once, I suppose," said Rankin, who was a rather fine looking fellow, dressed exceedingly well and was the son of one of the college's financial supporters, the man who had put up the dormitory named after him.

Edward nodded and waited curiously for him to go on.

"I've bought a paper route," continued Rankin a little nervously, trying to be indifferent. "You know the fellows carry daily papers here to work their way through?"

"Yes; I know. I wanted to get a route, but couldn't raise the money."

"You're right. They come high. Well, my father wanted me to do something for myself, so he bought a route for me and says I am to manage it for my current expenses. Of course I don't want to carry the papers myself, but I want to find a fellow who will, and I will pay him a good price. I want to rent the route, you understand, and get my share out of it."

"How much of a route is it?" asked Edward. He had heard the boys talk about their routes, but was not very familiar with the matter.

"It's one of the best routes in the city," Rankin went on to give details concerning the location of the route, the number of the subscribers, the time it took to make the delivery and so on. Edward listened eagerly.

"I'll give \$3 a week for carrying if you'll take it," Rankin finally proposed.

"That seems fair," said Edward. The way seemed opening for his expenses, in a way, too, that meant little or no loss of time or strength needed for college work.

"Of course I don't mind telling you," continued Rankin, "that it is a rule at the office that the owner of a route must carry the papers himself. But it's a rule that is disregarded a good deal, and the fellows all understand it."

Edward looked at Rankin quietly and said, "Do you mean that I shall have to pretend that I own the route which I really rent from you?"

"Why, yes, if you want to put it in that way. We can make arrangements about that so that the proprietor of the paper and the other fellows need not know anything about it. It will be your route to all intents and purposes, just the same as if you owned it."

"In other words," said Edward Blake, looking at Rankin again with the same earnest look, "you mean that all I will

have to do will be to lie about this transaction a little?"

Rankin turned red and then pale. He was just on the point of replying, when the door opened and Willis came in.

As Willis came into the room he nodded to Rankin and threw a book down on the table. He was going over to his own side of the room, where he was in the habit of swinging Indian clubs, when he seemed to notice something unusual about the looks of his roommate and stopped abruptly and said:

"What's the matter?"

Edward looked at Rankin and was silent. Rankin kept still a moment and then, more quietly than was natural for him, said:

"I'm trying to get Blake to take my paper route. He has scruples about renting it because he thinks he will have to lie."

"Have to lie about it," added Blake as Rankin stopped.

"Oh, please," replied Willis as he turned toward the wall and took down his clubs. "Don't be so thick. It's



"In other words," said Edward Blake, "you mean that I will have to lie?" nothing but a technically anyhow. It's as common as thinking. I owned a route last year and never carried a paper in my life. The fellows all understand it. It's a mean ruse anyway, and the paper has no right to make it. If you've got a chance to rent from Rankin, go ahead. It's the best chance you'll have."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Necessary Expenses for Twelve Weeks' School.

Persons who board themselves can spend as much or little as they choose on living expenses. It pays to have a little extra money for books, books, and other things. But the necessary expenses are only as follows:

	HOWARD	LADIES
	PAID.	PAID.
School Expenses	\$ 4 00	\$ 4 00
Incidental Fee	2 00	2 00
Hospital Fee	5 00	5 00
Books, etc., about	2 00	2 00
General Deposit	1 00	1 00
Room (store, table, etc.)	2 00	2 00
Fuel and Oil	2 00	2 00
Rent of Laundry	2 00	2 00
First Month's Board	5 00	5 00
Living Expenses	17 25	18 75
To pay during the term		
Laundry	1 50	1 50
Beginning 31 Mo. Board 1 00	5 00	5 00
Beginning 31 Mo. Board 5 00	5 00	5 00
	28 75	28 75
(Don't deposit returned)		1 50

